

Santa Fe New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the Southwest.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

Republican Territorial Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF NEW MEXICO, Santa Fe, September 2, 1898.

A convention of the Republican party of the territory of New Mexico is hereby called to meet in the city of Albuquerque at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on Saturday, October 1, 1898, for the purpose of placing in nomination for the suffrages of the voters of New Mexico one candidate for delegate from New Mexico to the next congress.

The several counties will be entitled to representation in this convention as follows: Bernalillo 2 delegates, Chaves 1, Colfax 2, Dona Ana 1, El Paso 2, Grant 2, Guadalupe 2, Lincoln 1, Mora 1, Rio Arriba 1, San Juan 1, Santa Fe 2, Santa Fe 16, Sierra 2, Socorro 12, Taos 16, Union 4, Valencia 16; total number of delegates 171.

Proxies will not be allowed unless held and voted by citizens and residents of the same county from which the delegate giving the proxy is sent. Alternates will not be recognized.

County central committees will call regular county conventions for the nomination and election of delegates to this convention at such time and place in the several counties as in their judgment seems best, provided that all such conventions must be held at least three days prior to the date of the meeting of the territorial convention.

Where there are no regularly constituted county committees, the members of this committee are charged with the duty of calling and holding of the proper county conventions.

Chairmen and secretaries of county conventions are requested to forward to the secretary of this committee at once upon the holding of the county conventions in their respective counties, a full list of delegates elected and also copies of resolutions passed by such bodies.

By order of the Republican Territorial Central Committee.

E. L. BARTLETT, Chairman.

MAX FROST, Secretary.

One flag and one country, now and forever, Hawaii, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Luzon included.

The God of Israel is spreading his wings over Captain Dreyfus. The captain is to have a new trial.

It is said that Major General Merritt, who is now on his way to Chicago from the Philippine Islands, is much more in favor of annexing Miss Williams than of annexing the Philippine Islands.

If violating and evading the law constitutes "well and duly performing the duties of their offices," some of the San Miguel county officials are a huge, gigantic and boundless success.

The people of the country, by a great majority, seem to be in favor of expansion and the annexation of all conquered territory. President McKinley is becoming fully convinced of this fact and will act accordingly.

The present administration is not afraid of Democratic or yellow journals' investigations. In the language of our friend, Captain W. H. H. Llewellyn, of the "Rough Riders," it stands before the country "with clean hands and pure motives."

The New York Times announces that the commission appointed by President McKinley to investigate the workings of the War department during the late war with Spain, and still the commission will go to work. Astounding audacity!

Perugini, fourth husband of Lillian Russell, has brought suit for divorce against the fair, frail and tickle lady. Among many charges too numerous to mention, many asserts that the magnificent Lillian is very fond of playing poker all night. He ought to have the divorce prayed for without discussion.

Re-enforcements, both naval and army, are being prepared for the American forces in Manila. These cannot be sent any too soon. Providence, in Manila and the Philippine Islands, will be on the side that has the most and the best guns and has the men behind them. Besides, the sooner Aguinaldo's nonsense is checked the better.

A dispatch to the New Mexican announces that the Republicans of Rio Arriba county, in convention yesterday at Tierra Amarilla, indorsed the national administration of President McKinley and the territorial administration of Governor Otero. The convention did the right thing in the right place and at the right time.

Owing to the fact that the county finances of San Miguel county have been very skillfully managed for the past few years for the benefit of a ring dealing in questionable county paper, it will be incumbent upon the taxpayers of that county, one of these bright and breezy New Mexico days, to face and pay judgments for about \$80,000 worth of overdue and unpaid coupons. When that day of sorrow and mourning arrives, the taxpayers and property owners in San Miguel will probably not feel as very proud of the Union party county officials as the Las Vegas sheet lets on they now feel. That the overdue coupons on San Miguel county bonds now running, so this journal is informed, since 1894 will have to be paid is absolutely sure.

New Mexico and Arizona are standing in line ready and waiting for statehood. But it cannot hope to obtain this great boon as long as county officials are allowed to break the law, to disregard it and to deliberately violate it without punishment, as has been the case in the territory in several instances.

heretofore. In San Miguel county, for instance, there are several ex-collectors who are charged with embezzling public funds and who are not brought to justice. There are officials and ex-officials in that county charged with gross violations of law and the district attorney makes no efforts to bring the cases into court. As long as such things obtain, New Mexico will have to wait for statehood. A strict and just administration of law is the first thing necessary, especially in county affairs. Law-breaking county commissioners, collectors and assessors should be brought to justice and then there will be hope for statehood.

Free Silver and Values.

The Democrats of Connecticut have had enough of free silver and in their state convention, held last week, a platform was adopted, the financial plank of which reads: "The Democracy of Connecticut is now, as it has ever been, in favor of bimetalism as enunciated by Jefferson, affording, as it does, the most stable standard value, and we declare ourselves unalterably opposed to monometallism of any kind."

While the modern Democrats do not like to admit the fact, Jefferson was a "gold bug" of the most pronounced type, and the utterances of the Nutmeg Democracy will not please the Bryanites a little bit. But the point made by the plank of the platform is "opposed to monometallism of any kind." The free silver advocates, in their dreams of acquiring easy wealth for every man in the land, seem to have forgotten this very important matter: That an attempt on the part of the United States to restore silver to its former position as a money metal, unaided by the other commercial metals of the world, would result in being placed in a position where the silver product of the globe would be thrown into the mints of the country in exchange for gold, and in a very short time this government would find itself carrying all the silver, while the gold would have flown to the coffers of the nations which retain the gold standard.

The inevitable result of trading gold for silver will be to compel the people to come to a silver basis. In that event every dollar's worth of property would be cut in two in value, wages would suffer the same reduction while the prices of clothing, groceries and other necessities of life would increase in the same ratio.

Unless the principal civilized nations of the globe consent to the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, there can not be any other outcome to an attempt on the part of the United States to engage in the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Monometallism has a wicked sound to many people, but when that monometallism is the acknowledged standard of the world over, with a very few exceptions, it will have to be accepted, or else this country will have to go to a monetary standard which is discarded in the commercial centers and whose adoption would place the richest nation on earth on the same plane as Mexico and the South American countries.

Those governments can only maintain their credit outside of their own lands, by paying obligations in gold purchased with silver at the bullion value of the latter.

Spanish Honor Still Evident.

The intimations that come from Paris that Spain will resist any effort on the part of the United States to retain the city of Manila and the island of Luzon, and that the Spanish members of the peace commission will withdraw from the deliberations of that body in case that any part of the Philippine Islands is wanted by this country, will strike a majority of the people in the United States as rather amusing. The implied threat that war will be renewed under certain circumstances perhaps is prompted through a misunderstanding of the situation in this country. It is true that a number of the volunteer regiments have been mustered out and many of the auxiliary vessels in the navy retired from service, but if Spain is hoping to intimidate President McKinley, now that the army and navy have been reduced in strength, that country never made a greater blunder.

The inside of the situation is more likely to be that some of the European countries imagine that by causing a failure of the commissioners to conclude terms of peace, there will be an opportunity presented to acquire a portion or all of the Philippines, and acting from such a motive have unofficially been backing the Spaniards up in the position that is now said to have been taken.

The regular army of this country is not very large, but the experience in the past six months has demonstrated that a considerable force of volunteers can quickly be put in the field, and before the peace commissioners will have time to agree or disagree, the navy will be re-enforced by at least three powerful warships, and if they are not enough, an auxiliary navy can be gotten together and equipped for effective service as quickly as it was last May. Unless Spain has had positive assurances of aid from some strong nation on the other side of the water, she would better accept the terms of peace which the United States commissioners have been authorized to offer.

A renewal of war with Spain is not desired by a single person in the United States, but if the thrashing already administered is not sufficient to convince Spain that there is nothing to be gained and much to be lost in acting in a naughty and hostile spirit, the dose can be repeated whenever it becomes necessary.

May Expect Rooftops.

The industrious newspaper correspondents in Washington are very busy at the present time keeping the country informed as to what Secretary of State Hay intends doing when he assumes the duties of that office the first of the coming month. The country is assured that the new secretary will inaugurate a foreign policy which for vigor and general aggressiveness will be an object lesson to all future secretaries of state. According to the dispatches from the national capital, among the movements to be set on foot are the following:

To give several of the South American republics, notably Chile, Peru and the Argentine Republic, a few object lessons in the strength of this country, and impress upon the minds of the statesmen of those countries that in the long run it does not pay to display an antagonistic spirit towards the United States.

To make a naval demonstration before Constantinople in sufficient force to induce the sultan of Turkey to pay the claims against that country for the destruction of American missionary property during the riots in Armenia.

To take a firm stand against Germany's encroachments in the Samoan protectorate and to checkmate the plans of the emperor for securing a foothold in the Philippines.

No one will object to a vigorous foreign policy, in fact the greater number of Americans will be well pleased to see this government take a strong stand on all matters affecting the interests of the country and the protection of Americans in foreign lands, but when the anti-administration papers declare that the policy proposed by Colonel Hay is for political effect regardless of the results to the country, so far as involving the government in troubles with foreign nations, the matter is carried too far. Colonel Hay is too good an American to do anything which will be injurious, or which the facts in the case will not bear out. As the election approaches the attacks upon the administration grow more bitter, and from now until the 8th of November foolish and false charges of incapacity in official circles may be expected with persistent frequency.

Lacking an issue with which to go before the people, the Democrats, Populists and Free Silverites will attempt to make capital out of every act performed by Republican officials with the hope of influencing a few votes.

Good Names, Indeed.

(Silver City Enterprise.)

With J. A. Ancheta for the council and R. P. Barnes for representative, the Republicans would have the strongest legislative ticket ever nominated in Grant county.

A Pertinent Question.

(Clayton Enterprise.)

During the last Democratic administration lambs in Union county were worth the magnificent sum of 65 cents per head. They are now worth \$2.10. Don't you want some more 65 cent lambs?

Deserves the Nomination.

(Albuquerque Citizen.)

The delegation from this county to the territorial convention will favor the nomination of Hon. Pedro Perea for delegate to congress. He is deserving of the nomination, and if nominated will be elected by a large majority. This county and Valencia would give him at least 2,500 majority.

Uncompromising, Bitter Facts.

(Albuquerque Citizen.)

The New Mexican says that the territorial treasury has lost about \$25,000 by the illegal action of the board of county commissioners of San Miguel, in unlawfully abating taxes by the wholesale to the amount of 25 per cent and in accepting the county paper instead of cash, as the law demands and prescribes.

A More Sensible School Law.

(San Marcial Bee.)

The next legislative assembly will be given an opportunity to struggle with a bill having for its object a more sensible school law for New Mexico than the one in existence at present. The chief feature of the proposed measure will be economy and the pruning knife will first do business with the cumbersome and practically worthless and unnecessary class of officials known as county school superintendents.

An Excellent Suggestion.

(White Oak Eagle.)

Of all the candidates mentioned by the Republican press of this territory, there is one, that for local pride at least, we should like to see named as that party's candidate, and that is Colonel G. W. Pritchard, of this place. Geographical reasons suggest him as the logical candidate. While we do not think it possible to elect a Republican to congress, yet Colonel Pritchard would make the strongest race and his location and qualifications demand as much from his party.

NEW MEXICO CROPS.

Fall Weather Favorable to Maturing of Grains.—Fruit Abundant.—Orchards in Fine Shape.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau, New Mexico Section. (Santa Fe, N. M., September 27, 1898.)

The weather for the week ending with September 26 continued warm and dry, with dry winds. Throughout the territory the sunshine averaged almost 100 per cent. The conditions have been excellent for finishing up the latest harvest, and securing the alfalfa cutting. Corn cutting, threshing, and in some localities fall planting, have progressed very satisfactorily. The later garden vegetables, as well as the larger tree fruits, are still abundant in local markets, but melons are nearly gone. In the vicinity of Bernalillo the later fruits are not turning out as well as expected. Grapes are well ripened, and although not an unusually large yield, are, as a rule, quite satisfactory. In northern parts the ditches are still fairly supplied with water, but in southern and central sections water is getting to be quite scarce, and there is little hope of the streams being replenished. There is no complaint on the condition of stock, and ranges have held out very well, but some fears are expressed that stockmen in northern counties will be obliged to feed their stock before spring, as the prospects for winter grass is rather poor.

The following remarks are extracted from the reports of correspondents: Aztec.—C. E. Mead—A very dry and windy week, with 100 per cent sunshine. Farmers are fast finishing all harvests. The third crop of alfalfa has been secured, and there is little hope of the market, while peaches, apples, pears and grapes are abundant, as well as all garden vegetables such as tomatoes, potatoes, beans, onions, cabbages, cauliflowers, squashes, etc. This week probably will see the last of tomatoes and melons. Farmers are gathering beans and cutting corn, and a few melons in the market. Ditches continue well supplied with water. Highest temperature, 86, on the 18th and 20th; lowest, 37, on the 10th. No rainfall.

Bernalillo.—Brother Gabriel—Dry weather continues, and there is consid-

erable hardship in the atmosphere, strong indications of early frost. Days quite warm and nights cool. Alfalfa about all cut, and baling is being done in many quarters. Corn is ripening fast, and the crop considered good. The vineyards along the Rio Grande are considered quite good. Grapes are fairly ripe, and preparations are made for wine making in various localities. No less than five different varieties of grapes have been introduced from California in the country between Bernalillo and Los Corrales during the year, and all have turned out very satisfactorily. Fruits are nearly all shipped; the late fruit is not as good as it might be. The river is very low, and water for irrigation is very scarce in some localities. Highest temperature, 86, on the 20th and 23rd; lowest, 30, on the 22nd and 23rd. No rain since the 20th of August.

Gallinas Springs.—Jas. E. Whitmore—A warm, sunny week, with no rainfall. The highest temperature was 80, on several days; lowest, 43.

Ojo Caliente.—A. Joseph—The weather continues dry and warm, most favorable for maturing fall crops. The stock ranges are short of grass for winter feed, and stockmen will be compelled to feed their stock before spring. Highest temperature 87 on the 18th; lowest, 44 on the 22nd and 23rd.

Santa Fe.—U. S. Weather Bureau—A bright, warm week, with no rainfall, and 100 per cent sunshine. Corn has matured rapidly; about all the grains are secured and in excellent condition; the third crop of alfalfa is cut and stored with but few exceptions. The later fruits continue in abundance and of superior quality. Highest temperature 82 on the 25; lowest, 44 on two days.

R. M. HARRING, Section Director.

Note.—As the growing season practically finished and crops all secured, the weekly bulletins will cease issue for this season with this number. Correspondents are sincerely thanked for their kind co-operation, and are requested to discontinue their weekly reports.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Mr. Joseph Nimmo on Its Use in Reaching Manila.

As to the point that the Nicaragua canal, if now completed, would be of great use in reaching Manila, Mr. Joseph Nimmo shows in a recent letter that it is 11,565 miles from New York to Manila via the Suez canal and 11,746 miles via the Nicaragua canal. From Manila to London it is 9,600 miles via the Suez canal and 14,880 miles via the Nicaragua canal. The utility of the latter is not therefore so clear. The fact that the Nicaragua canal involves 320 feet of lockage and tolls—a serious impediment for large vessels—adds to the Nicaragua canal from New York to Manila.

For military purposes the canal would be useless unless we protect it from damage by large fleets at both ends and with soldiers distributed all along its length. For trade it is not much needed, in view of the many lines of railway we have crossing from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Sailing vessels could not reach it for want of wind, and but 300,000 tons of steam tonnage, Mr. Nimmo says, would be likely to use it. The Suez canal, being at the sea level, will be a successful competitor.—Baltimore Sun.

"Lest We Forget."

Unless we are ready to sacrifice our splendid independence and strong moral influence among the nations let us put behind us the temptation which assails us in the orient. We might better set our faces resolutely toward the accomplishment of the one purpose with which we took up arms and let the problem of the Philippines work itself out as time, justice and duty shall determine.—Detroit Free Press.

Our Lady of the Snows Meets.

The mayor of Portland, Me., has asked four companies of Canadian militia to assist in celebrating the Fourth of July, and the invitation has been accepted. These family parties will add to the interest of the day.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Back to First Causes.

Turn about is fair play. A stamp tax caused our first war, and now every war causes a stamp tax.—Boston Traveler

Triennial Conclave Knights Templar, Pittsburg, Pa., October 10-14, 1898.

For the above occasion the Santa Fe route will place on sale tickets to Pittsburg and return at one fare for the round trip, (\$50.50), date of sale October 6 and 7, good for return passage until October 31. Side rates to Washington, D. C., Baltimore, M. D., and Gettysburg, Pa., at a rate of \$8.00 for the round trip.

For further particulars call on agents of the Santa Fe route.

H. S. LUTZ, Agent, Topeka, Kas.

W. J. BLACK, G. P. A., Topeka, Kas.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

\$8000 For good house; one acre ground; 20 fruit trees; good well; one brick bath; central building; easy terms; inquire this office.

FOR SALE.—Appearance bonds, appeal bonds official bonds, and bonds to keep peace at the New Mexican Printing Company's office.

FOR SALE.—Justice of the peace blanks in English and Spanish at the New Mexican Printing Office.

FOR SALE.—Blank mortgages of all descriptions at the New Mexican Printing Office.

PLEADINGS AND PRACTICE

(Forms to conform to Code) Patterson's Forms of Pleading, under the Missouri Code, have been placed with the New Mexican Printing Co. for sale.

A complete and comprehensive book of forms adapted to the new Code of Civil Procedure now in effect in New Mexico.

Part I. Ordinary Proceedings in Courts of Record. Part 2. Proceedings in Courts of Record. Part 3. Proceedings in Courts of Record. Part 4. Proceedings in Courts of Record. Part 5. Proceedings in Courts of Record. Part 6. Proceedings in Courts of Record. Part 7. Proceedings in Courts of Record. Part 8. Proceedings in Courts of Record. Part 9. Proceedings in Courts of Record. Part 10. Proceedings in Courts of Record.

CABMEN'S TERROR.

"I was in St. Petersburg the winter before last, and a fine life I had there. That's the place for a man to live. That winter, I do believe, I was out every night—balls, dinners, the opera, the French theater and what not."

"Now I am in your town—that just about that time there was a great do about street robberies. One fellow in particular seemed to have a regular system of his own. He used to take a cabman and make him drive slowly about the streets after dark till somebody came in sight with a specially good fur cap, and then, while the cabman put his horse to the gallop, the thief would lean forward, snatch off the man's cap as he passed and be out of sight in a moment."

"However, he caught a Tartar at last, for a man who had heard of him went out one night with a new fur cap tied on tightly, and when the thief clutched at it he seized him by the wrist, whisked him out of the drosky on to the pavement and gave him such a thrashing that every limb of his body was as soft as porridge."

"But this was not all, for now there began to go about the tales of people who have gone out to evening parties and had never come home again; of cabmen with rich furs and silks in their possession which they couldn't account for; of bodies discovered under the ice of the canals, and other tales of the kind, till at last there was a regular panic, and no lady would stir out alone after dark."

"Most of the subalterns and I myself among them, I must confess—pooh-poohed the whole thing and said it was nothing more than a big hoax, got up to take in people who knew no better, but the older heads among us, who had seen such things before, thought otherwise."

"Well, one night just after New Year's there was a grand fancy ball at Princess P—'s, and some of our fellows were invited, I among the number. A famous evening we had of it, and it wasn't till 9 o'clock—the very dearest and loneliest time of the whole night, in fact—that I started to go home."

"Now, I should tell you that as my luck would have it I had just bought a new fur coat the day before."

"But unluckily other people have eyes for good fur as well as oneself, and the cabman who caught his eyes upon this new fur coat of mine worth 150 rubles got it was worth a kopeck—I saw them glitter like fire."

"There were two ways to get to my quarters—one rather long, but passing through well frequented streets, the other somewhat shorter, but going past one of the great thoroughfares, through the very loneliest part of the whole town. I took it for granted that my driver would go by the frequent way, and, being rather tired with having been on my feet all night, I fell asleep before I could see whether he did or not."

"Suddenly he stopped and woke me."

"What do you mean?" asked I, pretending to be very frightened."

"Get out," said he, "this minute!" And he jumped off the box and catches hold of me."

"Now, before I go any further I must tell you the character I had assumed that night was that of a demon with horns, black face, fiery eyes and all—and really I looked a very grisly object."

"Well, when the fellow caught hold of me I scrambled out of the sledge in a helpless kind of way, as if I were frightened out of my wits. He seized my coat by the collar, and then he began to fall off at the same time, and there I stood revealed in all my terrors, as grim a demon as ever breathed fire, with a face as black as ink and eyes flaming like live coals."

"I've seen men frightened in my time, but never anything like that fellow. For a moment he stood like a statue, with his eyes staring out of his head, and then he gave a yell that might have been heard a mile off and fell flat on his face as if he were killed, and I sat down on the rim of the sledge and laughed till every grave in the churchyard had 'd in answer."

"However, I had something more to do than sit there laughing, so as soon as I got my breath again I bundled the fellow neck and crop into the sledge, got on to the box myself and drove as hard as I could pet to the nearest police station. When I got there in my diabolical guise, I created almost as great a sensation as I had done with my friend the cabman, but the whole business was soon explained, and when they heard the story there was such a laugh that it almost tore the roof off."

"I didn't want to be hard upon the poor chap after the fright I had given him, but the inspector said that now the thing had got to such a height, an example must be made and he would see that the fellow got his deserts, and so he did too; but from that night forward our officers never called me anything else but Ivoshtchikoff Strakh (the cabman's terror), and I haven't got rid of the name yet."—London News.

Blood is Thicker Than Water.

What is the origin of the phrase, "Blood is thicker than water?" One historic occasion on which it was used was at the taking of the Taku forts, when our gunboat flotilla was very roughly handled by the Chinese batteries and would have suffered had it not been for the intervention of Commodore Tattnall, commanding some American vessels, who could stand passively by no longer and, exclaiming that blood was thicker than water, sent some of his bluejackets to the assistance of our wounded, if indeed he did not also wink at the endeavor of his ardent men to render us more effective service still.

But Commodore Tattnall was not the first to use the famous phrase, for it will be found in Scott. When Dandie Dinmont once rode up to Edinburgh to see whether he had profited by a will, but the fellow said that now the thing had got to such a height, an example must be made and he would see that the fellow got his deserts, and so he did too; but from that night forward our officers never called me anything else but Ivoshtchikoff Strakh (the cabman's terror), and I haven't got rid of the name yet."—London News.

Getting His Money's Worth.

Uncle Josh—Walter, gimme a beefsteak. Walter—Will you have it rare or well done? Uncle Josh—Well done, by gosh! I ain't goin' to let these city plutocrats git any of the best of me, and don't you forget it, nuther.—Chicago News.

Jake's Preference.

"Jake, tell me that you take after your mother. Is that correct?" "Naw, I'm after one of the neighbor girls, and she's a bird."—Detroit Free Press.

Home-seeker's Excursions.

From all principal points in the east home-seekers tickets will be on sale at one fare plus 25 per cent for the round trip, to all points on the A. T. & S. F. Ry., Santa Fe Pacific and Southern Pacific R. R. Tickets will be on sale October 4 and 18, November 1, November 15, December 6, December 20. Good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within 21 days from date of sale. For particulars call on agents of the Santa Fe route.

H. S. LUTZ, Agent, Santa Fe, N. M.

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SOCIETIES.



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Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. I. S. M. Regular communication second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY, H. P. ANTHONY SELIGMAN, Secretary.



Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX FROST, R. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.



PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers always welcome. SIGEL LEWIS, N. G. H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

